

MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR CAMP BELL

TO THE

Third Legislative Assembly,

OF

WYOMING TERRITORY,

CONVENED AT

CHEYENNE, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1873.

H. GLAFCKE, PRINTER,
DAILY LEADER OFFICE, CHEYENNE, WYOMING TERRITORY.

1873.

Graff

The Newberry Library

The Everett D. Graff Collection
of Western Americana

4773

MESSAGE
OF
GOVERNOR CAMPBELL
TO THE
Third Legislative Assembly,
OF
WYOMING TERRITORY,

CONVENED AT
CHEYENNE, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1873.

H. GLAFCKE, PRINTER,
DAILY LEADER OFFICE, CHEYENNE, WYOMING TERRITORY.

1873.

MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL

TO THE

Third Legislative Assembly

OF

WYOMING TERRITORY

PRESENTED AT

CHEYENNE NOVEMBER 4TH 1873

DAILY PUBLISHED BY CHEYENNE, WYOMING TERRITORY.
H. GLAZIER, PRINTER.



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Council

and of the House of Representatives:

I welcome you as the representatives of the people of Wyoming. The suffrages of your fellow-citizens have elevated you to the highest and most responsible positions in their power or in the power of any people to bestow. They have delegated to you the authority to make laws for the guidance and control of all the people of the Territory for the ensuing two years, and I trust that the laws you enact will stand the test of time and govern the people of Wyoming for many years to come. You have obeyed the first duty of the citizen in making the sacrifice of leaving your usual avocations and pursuits at the call and for the benefit of the people, and I do not doubt that the sacrifice you have made will redound to the permanent good and well being of the whole Territory. Such cannot fail to be the case if, laying aside personal feeling, local bias and party prejudice, you give your whole attention to the work that is before you to be done, and such I confidently hope will be your course of action. Your session is limited by law, and the work to be done will, if properly completed, consume the whole of the time allotted to you. In consequence of unfortunate delays and misunderstanding, much that should have been done at the last session of the Legislature failed of accomplishment, and it rests with you to remedy the mistakes of your predecessors, as well as to pass such new laws as the growth of our population and the development of our material resources demand.

PERSONAL.

Selected for a second time as Chief Executive of the Territory for another term of four years, I have no promises to make, but will leave my past to indicate my future course. Conscious that the success of my administration depends mainly upon the support and good will of the people, it has been my endeavor to keep the best interests of the whole people in view in all my actions. I bespeak from you and from the people only such a degree of support and confidence as I may be found to be entitled to, and such free and just criticism of all my acts as each and every man would ask for his own. "Time, who vindicates," will prove whether my course of action has been wise or unwise.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the Territory is a matter for sincere congratulation. There is no public debt, and there will be a balance in the treasury after all the outstanding warrants are paid. The total assessed value of property of all kinds for the year 1873 is \$7,021,941.98, showing a gratifying increase over the previous year. I condense from the reports of the Territorial Auditor and Territorial Treasurer the following statement :

Amount in Treasury at date of last report.....	\$ 795 89	
Received from all sources since date of last report.....	26,431 47	
		\$27,227 36
Amount of indebtedness at date of last report (including indebtedness accrued but not audited).....	9,428 31	
Interest.....	1,152 73	
Amount falling due and paid since last report.....	14,449 20	
		<hr/>
Total amount paid out.....	25,030 24	
Amount of outstanding indebtedness.....	1,003 90	
		<hr/>
		26,034 14
Balance in Treasury after all indebtedness is paid.....		1,193 22

The assessment for Territorial purposes as fixed by the Board of Equalization for the year 1872 was but two mills on the dollar—for the current year it was increased to three mills on the dollar. This increase of the assessment was necessary in order to provide for the probable increase of expenses that will be incurred by the Territory in assuming the custody and control of the penitentiary. Under the present law the amount of taxation for Territorial purposes is limited to three mills on the dollar. This assessment would yield for the current year, if all paid into the Treasury, a total revenue of \$21,065 82 for Territorial purposes. But the amount actually paid into the Territorial Treasury is less than would appear from the foregoing calculation. Eight per centum of the amount collected is absorbed for collection fees before it reaches the Treasury, and there is a further estimated loss of six per

~~amount~~ on account of delinquent taxes, which will reduce the amount paid into the Treasury for the current year to \$18,116 69—the full sum that it is estimated will be realized for all Territorial purposes. This is a small sum when we consider that out of it all the expenses of transporting and subsisting all prisoners convicted in the Territorial courts and all other expenses of the Territorial government of whatever kind are paid, but it has been found sufficient in the past, and I believe that with a continuance of the economy and prudence which has heretofore characterized the administration of the Territorial finances, it will be, perhaps, sufficient in the future. But this sum will only be sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the Territory, and will allow nothing for extraordinary expenses—the establishment of new offices, or any measure of public improvement calculated to promote the general well being, develop our resources and make them known abroad. With a Territory out of debt and a surplus in the treasury, there is every reason for satisfaction with our financial condition.

REVENUE LAW.

I renew the recommendation I made two years ago for the modification of that portion of the revenue law which regulates the manner in which taxes are collected. I can see no necessity of making the Sheriff the tax collector, and paying him a *per centum* of the amount collected. In many of the States and other Territories taxes are paid when due directly to the County Treasurer, and if the same course was adopted in this Territory it would result in a great saving to the Treasury. I also recommend a modification of the law where it provides for the payment of a *per centum* of the amount collected to the County Treasurers. The system of paying fees to public officers is one that should be avoided in all cases where it is practicable. As far as possible, all moneys collected from the people should be paid into the public treasury, and officers paid therefrom a fair equivalent for their services and the amount of responsibility they are required to assume. By such a course a proper system of checks and balances can be preserved—the temptation to extortion and undue exercise of power will be removed from public officers, and the people will always be enabled to ascertain the exact amount they pay and the amount received by each one of the several officers of the government.

COUNTY TAXES.

While the rate of taxation for Territorial purposes is very low, there is no doubt that our county taxes have become an oppressive bur-

den upon our people which can and should be reduced. There is no public necessity justifying this high rate of taxation. No public improvements are being made through which the people can expect a return for the amount expended, and a large amount of the money thus collected from the people only benefits the few at the expense of the many.

REPORTS OF THE AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

I invite special attention to the reports of the Territorial Auditor and the Territorial Treasurer. In them you will find a full and complete exhibit of the financial condition of the Territory, and a clear statement of the disposition of all moneys that have been paid into the Territorial Treasury. The report of the Auditor contains many valuable suggestions in reference to the revenue laws which are deserving of, and I hope will receive your most careful consideration.

As a matter of simple justice alike to the people and these officers, their reports should be published, in order that all the people may see exactly how their money is expended, and also that the officers may be relieved from any liability to unjust suspicion and charges of infidelity to their trusts.

IMMIGRATION.

The future of Wyoming is assured. We who have made our homes in this youngest of the Territories, know that we are living in a region of boundless wealth and inexhaustable resources, where labor and true endeavor are certainly and bountifully rewarded. But while this is the case, other Territories with no natural advantages over our own, and whose only superiority consists in the earnestness and ability displayed by their people in publishing to the world their advantages, are outstripping us in wealth and population. The mines are as rich—the plains as fertile and the grasses as nutritious—the valleys as productive—the air as pure and health-giving, and the climate as salubrious—and the resources of Wyoming as varied as those of any other of the Rocky Mountain Territories. There is—there can be—no question as to the ultimate wealth and prosperity of the State of Wyoming. While your action or failure to act may retard, it cannot prevent the realization at some future day of the expectations of the most sanguine. But it is in your power to hasten this day. The adoption of such measures as will bring to our own people, as well as to non-residents, a knowledge of the almost unlimited resources of Wyoming appears to me to be your imperative duty. I notice in the returns of the Board of Foreign Immigration at New York City for the six months ending the 30th of June last,

women in cold blood and under circumstances of horrible atrocity. Immediately upon learning the particulars of this outrage, I reported the facts to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, and requested that the agent of the Sioux and Arapahoe Indians be instructed to demand of these tribes the rendition to the civil authorities of these known thieves and murderers. My request was at once complied with, and the agent has been instructed to make the demand. It is to be hoped that a compliance with this demand will be enforced by the government. It is time that these Indians were made to understand that robbery and murder cannot be committed with impunity. Let retributive justice be meted out in a few instances, and it will not be long before lives and property will be as safe upon our borders as in any other portion of the country.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

In May last an expedition was organized by Brigadier General Ord, commanding the military department of which Wyoming forms a part, for the exploration of the country about the headwaters of the Snake, Big Horn and Yellowstone rivers, in the north-western portion of this Territory. This expedition was placed in charge of Captain William A. Jones, United States Engineers, who, with a corps of assistants, explored the country from Bryan, on the Union Pacific Railroad, north through the Wind River Valley, across the Wind River Mountains, and through the Yellowstone National Park to Fort Ellis, in Montana Territory, finding, without difficulty, an easy and practicable road through the country explored to the settled portions of Montana, and demonstrating that the proper route from the east to the Yellowstone Park and Montana is from some point on the Union Pacific Railroad, east of the western boundary of Wyoming. It is the intention of the military authorities to ask of Congress an appropriation sufficient to construct a military road from some point in Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to Fort Ellis. The proposed road will pass through what is supposed to be the richest mining region in our Territory, and through some of our most fertile and productive river valleys. It will open up the wonders of the Yellowstone Basin and the Yellowstone National Park—almost the whole of which is within the limits of this Territory—to tourists, and it will shorten the route to Montana more than two hundred miles. For these reasons I trust you will second the efforts of the military authorities and add the weight of your influence by memorializing Congress to grant the desired aid. I speak particularly of this road because of the interest that the general government has in it, and the practicability of

may be reclaimed and rendered fertile, I recommend the adoption of a memorial to Congress setting forth our wants and necessities in regard to this matter, and praying for governmental aid and assistance in some national plan of irrigation.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Within the past two years there has been a decided improvement in the status of Indian affairs in our Territory. Soon after I entered upon the duties of my office, my attention was directed to the large portion of the Territory which had been, by the treaties of 1868, set aside and reserved for the exclusive use and possession of the Indians. Believing that justice, to both whites and Indians, demanded the curtailment of these reservations, I called the attention of the first Legislature to the subject, and in my first report as superintendent of Indian affairs and other communications to the Indian Bureau, urged its importance. In June, 1870, under instructions received from the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, I endeavored to negotiate a treaty with the Shoshonees for the surrender of a portion of their reservation, but owing to the fact that they imposed conditions and made demands with which I was not authorized to comply, I was unsuccessful. But the project was not abandoned, and I am happy to inform you that Hon. Felix R. Brunot, President of the Board of Indian Commissioners, succeeded last year in negotiating a treaty with the Shoshonees by which they have agreed, for certain considerations, to abandon their claim to the southern part of their reservation, and leave the rich mineral region about Miner's Delight and the fertile valleys of the Papo-Agie open to settlement. This treaty has not yet been ratified, and I recommend that Congress be memorialized in regard to it.

The north eastern portion of the Territory is still claimed by the Sioux, under the provisions of the sixteenth article of the treaty of 1868. This "unceded Indian territory" does not belong to the Sioux reservation proper, the limits of which are distinctly defined by the second article of the same treaty, and no portion of which reservation is in Wyoming. These unceded Indian lands which comprise some twenty thousand square miles of the most desirable portion of this Territory, have for years been the favorite hunting ground and home of the Northern Arapahoe, Northern Cheyenne and several bands of the Sioux tribe of Indians, and they have at all times persistently refused to permit them to be opened to settlement. But the influences that have been at work for some time past, are producing a change of feeling on the part of the Indians, and it is hoped that before the expiration of another year

they will see that the best interests of all concerned will be subserved by leaving this country open to settlement by the whites. I know that it is the opinion of the officers of the Indian Department that the progress of population westward has already rendered it desirable that the territory embraced in the sixteenth article of the treaty of April, 1868, be no longer conceded to be unceded Indian territory, and that it be surveyed according to our system of government surveys and made accessible to homesteads and pre-emption settlement, as well as to sale to persons desiring to settle upon it. In accordance with these views, a Commission was appointed by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior in May last, to treat with the Sioux for the relinquishment of the rights reserved to them by the sixteenth article of the treaty. This Commission succeeded so far in the objects of their mission as to induce the Sioux to consent to the removal of their Agency from these unceded lands to their reservation in Dakota, where it has since been established. Thus I believe we have accomplished the first and most important step in securing the ultimate abandonment of this territory by the Indians, and we have reasons to hope that before another session of the Legislature all Indians will be removed from Wyoming, save the peaceful tribe of Shoshonees occupying their limited reservation in the Wind River valley.

INDIAN RAIDS.

In the latter part of June last, a party of Indians, supposed at the time to be Utes, fired upon and wounded a teamster near Rawlins Springs; a party of citizens of Rawlins pursued the Indians and, upon overtaking them, demanded of them some horses which the Indians had in their possession, and which were recognized as belonging to citizens. With this demand the Indians refused to comply and a conflict between them and the whites ensued. The fight was of short duration and resulted in the death of four of the Indians. The Indian Department appointed a Commission to investigate and report upon the affair. The results of the investigation by the Commission were reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and it appears from this report that no Utes whatever were engaged in the affair, and that the Indians killed belonged to a hostile band of raiding Arapahoes, who went on the war-path against the Utes. It appears clear from all the evidence of both whites and Indians, that these Arapahoes were the aggressors and that the citizens were fully justified in the course they pursued.

While this investigation was pending, in July last, a band of Indians, composed of Sioux and Arapahoes, made a raid in the Papo-Agie valley, where they stole some stock, burned a ranche, and murdered two

that Wyoming is ahead of three of the Territories and five of the States in the number of its immigrants from foreign countries. This will show that even now some immigration is being attracted to our Territory without effort on our part, and from this fact we may be able to form some estimate of the immigration we might have if proper measures were taken to collect statistics and publish information in regard to our numerous sources of wealth. I am in the constant receipt of letters from individuals and from societies making inquiries for circulars and pamphlets containing information in regard to the Territory. With all such requests I have been unable to comply. To this day that part—and by far the best part—of Wyoming off the line of the Union Pacific Railroad is more an unknown country than almost any other section of the United States, and such it will continue to be for at least another two years unless you adopt some measures to make it known. I therefore renew the recommendations I have previously made for the establishment of a Bureau of Immigration and Statistics, and for a Territorial Assay Office.

IRRIGATION.

The subject of artificial irrigation, by means of which our vast arid plains may be made fertile and productive, has of late received a great deal of attention, and has been widely discussed. Fortunately for us there are in Wyoming but few natural obstacles to prevent an easy solution of this question. We have in our numerous small streams and in our large rivers immense supplies of water which can easily be made to irrigate large tracts of land. In addition to this surface supply, the management of the Union Pacific Railroad have demonstrated the practicability of securing a supply of water where it cannot be otherwise procured, even upon our most elevated plateaus, by means of artesian wells. On the line of the railroad in this Territory seven such wells have been sunk, varying in depth from 326 feet to 1145 feet, at an average cost of \$9.67 per foot. Each of these wells furnishes an ample supply of pure water, varying in quantity from 800 to 2100 gallons per hour. The artesian well which is being sunk under the direction of the War Department at Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, has reached a depth of more than 900 feet, and the boring is progressing rapidly and with favorable indications.

But private capital cannot construct the canals and ditches and bore the wells necessary to render available this great water supply, and without water much of our land is valueless—with water it will yield abundantly of the kindly fruits of the earth. In order that these arid plains

securing aid to build it. There are other projected roads, through different portions of the Territory, equally important and deserving, but for which we cannot so confidently rely upon obtaining governmental aid.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At the last session of the Legislature the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished. No provision was made for the transfer of the duties of Superintendent to any other officer of the Territory, except that County Superintendents are required to make their annual reports to the Governor. No duties are laid upon the Governor in this connection, and there is absolutely no provision of law for securing a uniform system of education throughout the Territory. We cannot, in this age of the world, hope to gain, as permanent residents of our Territory, that class of population who have "given hostages to fortune," and have the greatest interest in the preservation of our institutions, unless our educational advantages are equal to those of the States and other Territories. No man with a family will make a permanent home where he cannot give his children all the advantages that can be assured to them in the most favored State. It is doubtful whether these advantages can be secured under any system of education that is not uniform throughout the Territory, and I trust that the school law will undergo such revision by you as the public interests appear to demand.

ELECTIONS.

An act of the last Congress provides that the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1876, and every second year thereafter, shall be the day for the election of Representatives and Delegates to Congress. It will be impossible, at that time of the year, on account of the severity of the weather, to secure anything like a full expression of the will of the people in the Territories throughout the Rocky Mountain region, and I recommend that Congress be memorialized to change the time for the election of Delegate in this Territory to the first Tuesday of September. In this connection, I desire to invite your attention to the fact that we are, under our present election laws, compelled to undergo the excitement and bear the expense of holding an election for either members of the Legislature or county officers every year. In my opinion this is entirely unnecessary, for the reason that members of the Legislature and all county officers in the Territory hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and all could be elected at the same time. I recommend the passage of a law providing that at the next election for county officers, all officers elected shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, and that thereafter all elections for county officers shall be held

biennially, on the same day that the members of the Legislature are elected.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

The last Legislature failed to make provision for the apportionment of the Territory for members of the Legislature, and I was compelled to ask of Congress the passage of a law to remedy this neglect. I hope that you will not fail to make an apportionment at this session, and that you will at the same time consider the propriety of increasing the number of members of the Legislature—a measure which I think might be adopted with advantage.

PENITENTIARY.

When the Territory was first organized, there was no penitentiary designated by law for the confinement of prisoners convicted in the Territorial courts, and as it was necessary to make some disposition of such convicts, I made an arrangement with the Superintendent of the House of Correction at Detroit, Michigan, for the confinement and subsistence of all such prisoners. Since the completion of the Territorial penitentiary at Laramie City, all prisoners have been sentenced to confinement in it, but those previously convicted are still confined in the House of Correction at Detroit. It will be incumbent upon you to make such appropriations as may be necessary to pay the expenses already incurred for the prisoners in the House of Correction, as well as to appropriate the amount necessary to fulfill the contract for the ensuing two years.

In October, 1872, the Territorial Penitentiary at Laramie City was completed, and since that time prisoners convicted in the Territory, in both the Territorial and the United States courts, have been sentenced to confinement in it. In compliance with law, the penitentiary was placed in charge of the United States Marshal of the Territory. At the last session of Congress an act was passed providing for the transfer of all Territorial penitentiaries to the custody and control of the Territories in which they are situated. In February last, I was officially notified by the Attorney General of the United States, of the passage of the act and of his readiness to direct the United States Marshal to turn the penitentiary in this Territory over to such person as I might designate, and authorize to receive it. This being a contingency entirely unlooked for, and no appropriation having been made to pay the necessary expenses, I so informed the Attorney General and requested that the matter be permitted to remain in abeyance until the next session of the Legislature; to which request the Attorney General acceded, and the

penitentiary still remains under the control of the United States authorities. It will be necessary for you to provide by law for receiving it from the United States authorities—regulating its government—and to make the necessary appropriations for maintaining it.

ARMS FOR MILITIA.

Congress appropriates the sum of \$200,000 annually for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia of the United States, and this sum is divided among the States and Territories according to their representation in Congress. It is obvious that the sum thus appropriated will give but a small quota of arms to our Territory. I have received from the general government under this law fifty stand of arms. There being no militia organization in the Territory, and numerous applications having been made to me for arms by unarmed and unprotected citizens living upon ranches where they were exposed to Indian depredations, I have taken the responsibility of loaning them to such persons. The distribution of these arms was made with such precautions for their return as seemed to me practicable and just to the settlers and to the Territory. There is yet due the Territory the sum of \$3,946.63, but I have not applied for the arms, and prefer not to do so until some provision has been made by law in regard to the disposition to be made of them. The distribution of arms already received was made under my supervision, by the Territorial Librarian.

BENEVOLENT PURPOSES.

It is, and has been since the organization of our government, recognized as a duty on the part of the States and Territories to provide for the maintenance and education of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, and for the maintenance and safe-keeping of the insane. Our laws as yet make no adequate provision for these unfortunate classes, and many cases of hardship have in consequence occurred in the Territory and more will occur, unless you take such action as will remedy the neglect of preceding Legislatures. All these persons who have in the inscrutable providence of God been deprived of the ability to maintain themselves or procure their education in the ordinary way, are a legitimate charge upon the Territorial Treasury, and we cannot honorably evade the responsibility. While it is impossible at present for the Territory to build suitable asylums for these unfortunates, it is practicable to make arrangements for having them properly provided for in institutions established in some one of the States, and I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the proper officers of the Territory to make such arrange-

ments, and contracts as may be necessary, and that a sufficient sum be appropriated from the Territorial Treasury to fulfill the contracts that may be made under the law.

REGISTRATION.

I renew my recommendation made to the first Legislature for the passage of a law requiring a registration of the qualified electors of the Territory prior to every election. I am aware that there are objections to such a law in our sparsely settled Territory which do not obtain in older communities, but a law can be framed which will obviate all the difficulties we are liable to encounter and will materially assist in preserving the purity of the ballot box.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The experiment of granting to woman a voice in the government, which was inaugurated, for the first time in the history of our country, by the first Legislative Assembly of Wyoming, has now been tried for four years. I have heretofore taken occasion to express my views in regard to the wisdom and justice of this measure and my conviction that its adoption had been attended only by good results. Two years more of observation of the practical working of the system have only served to deepen my conviction that what we, in this Territory, have done, has been well done, and that our system of impartial suffrage is an unqualified success.

GAMBLING HOUSES.

The law passed by the first Legislature, providing for the licensing of gambling houses, still remains upon our statute book. I renew my recommendation for its repeal, and trust that you will pass such laws as will insure the punishment of professional gamblers, with as much certainty and severity as other offenders against public morality are punished.

COURTS.

In my last message I called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that under the then existing arrangement of Judicial Districts in the Territory, the amount of labor required to be performed by the different Judges was very unequal. The Legislature failed, however, to re-district the Territory, and the difficulty still exists. The necessities of the people and the probable amount of business to be brought before the Courts, in the several counties, are known to you, and I hope you will not fail to properly re-district the Territory, and assign the Judges to their respective districts.

The present law provides for holding three terms of Court each

year in the county of Faramie. I believe that all the business in that county could be transacted with two terms, and as such a course would result in a great saving to the county treasury, I recommend that the law be so amended.

I recommend the passage of a law requiring that no jury shall be impaneled in any county containing a population of over two thousand until one week after the commencement of the term of Court. This would obviate the necessity for compelling citizens to leave their business to attend Courts a number of days before they are needed, as well as save the county the expense of paying them during that time.

I also recommend the reduction of the *per diem* of Jurymen from three dollars to one dollar per day. I believe that such a course would not only save money to the county, but would also be the means of securing a better class of Jurors.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The organic act of the Territory limits the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to cases in which a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars is in controversy. In at least one of the other Territories the jurisdiction of these officers extends to cases involving three hundred dollars and less, and I would recommend that Congress be memorialized to make the same provision for Wyoming. These Justices are elected by our own people, and can safely be entrusted with this extended but still sufficiently limited jurisdiction, and by this means justice could, in many cases, be more speedily administered, and the expenses of suits greatly diminished.

PROTECTION OF TIMBER AND STOCK INTERESTS.

I recommend the passage of a stringent law to prevent and punish the wanton and careless or willful destruction of timber and grass by fire. At the present rate of destruction, unless something is done to prevent it, our hills will soon be totally denuded of timber. And some of the finest cattle ranges in the Territory are each year rendered useless by being burned over. Our stock interests are growing in importance year by year. Nature points to this Rocky Mountain region as the great future source of supply of the beef, dairy products, wool and mutton for the millions of inhabitants of the United States. Even now this is, to a great extent, the case. In addition to the large numbers of horses and sheep that changed hands, not less than sixty thousand head of cattle were sold, in the city of Cheyenne alone, during the past summer. The total value of stock now in the Territory will exceed \$2,000,-

000. It is our duty to foster this great and growing interest by every means in our power, and we cannot afford to permit it to be crippled, as it is now in some sections of the Territory—sometimes willfully, and at times carelessly and in mere wantonness.

TIMBER TAX.

The tax levied by the United States government upon all timber cut in the Territory has been and continues to be a source of much trouble and dissatisfaction, and is regarded by our people as an onerous burden which they should not be called upon to bear. This is a matter in which all are interested, as the timber is required and is used by every settler in the Territory, and I recommend that you memorialize Congress for a repeal of the law under which the taxes are collected.

MINING.

I have no means of obtaining information in regard to the yield of the mines of precious metals. Owing to Indian raids and other causes which it is not necessary to enumerate the mines have not been worked as closely and as diligently as their known productiveness would justify. But several new mining companies have been organized in different parts of the Territory, and the prospects for next season are very encouraging.

The mines near Rawlins Springs are the only iron mines in the Territory that are now being worked. The success that has attended the labors of the owners of these mines is very gratifying, and is an indication of the future importance of this business to our people when all our immense deposits of iron ore are opened up. The time is coming—and it is not far distant—when the iron taken from our hills will be manufactured at our own doors, and the people of our own Territory will reap all the benefits that are to be derived from the great manufactories that will be established in our midst, and the trade that will be built up by them.

It is estimated that the several coal mines of the Territory are now supplying in the aggregate one thousand tons of coal per day, worth at the mines three dollars per ton. It will thus be seen that at the present time coal is our most important mining product. New mines are constantly being opened, and this business is steadily increasing in importance and adding wealth and population to the Territory.

LIBRARY.

I invite your attention to the report of the Territorial Librarian. It has been found impossible to comply with all the conditions of the law organizing the Library because of the failure of the Legislature to make the necessary appropriations, but all that was possible has been

done. I hope you will appropriate a sufficient sum to rent and properly fit up a room large enough and suitable for a Library and Cabinet, and for the payment of all expenses necessary to properly execute the law.

APPROPRIATIONS.

I trust that the same system of prudence and economy that has been manifested in the past will characterize the future management of our Territorial affairs. But it should be borne in mind that there is a false as well as a true economy, and true economy does not consist in any endeavor, by failure to make appropriations or otherwise, to delay payments or defraud the creditors of the Territory of their just dues. Such a course will result only in the destruction of our credit and consequent increased expense. Every citizen is interested in the preservation of the credit and honor of our Territory, and to you is delegated the responsible duty of maintaining our good name inviolate.

GENTLEMEN :

In conclusion, I assure you that you will have my hearty co-operation in all measures designed to promote the permanent good and well-being of the Territory. I trust that all your proceedings will be characterized by wisdom and harmony, and that all the laws you enact will be such that they will, when your work is done, meet the approval of your constituents and the commendation of all good people,

J. A. CAMPBELL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, CHEYENNE, }
4th NOVEMBER, 1873.



